The Cimes.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1896.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS AND EVENTS.

Richmond Lodge, I. A. of M., Engle

Enterprise Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M., Hall. Good-Will Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Odd-Masonic Lecture Class, Gatewood's Hall.

CONTINUE THE SESSION.

It is apparent that the Legislature can not possibly pass the laws which they journ next Monday night. If they General Hundley pointed out yesterday, some admirable remarks on this subject, that the members actually owed the State about two weeks' work, for which they had been paid, but the work

can shift the responsibility on the Senate. House and Senate will alike wither before an indignant public, who will make no distinctions. The Legislature as a whole

Very much preparatory work has been done on bills, which are ready for action, and a few days-even ten-would be enough to turn what is now entirely desultory into something effective and creditable.

The members of the Legislature owe it to the State and to themselves to remain at least a few days to complete their work.

"And must Trelawney die? And must

know the reason why.' The Virginia Historical Society has now a great opportunity offered it to make an invaluable addition to its library that

it should take immediate advantage of. The Joint Library Committee has made a report to the Legislature stating, in substance, that the State's books which the Secretary of the Commonwealth undertook to sell last fall, when proceedings in the courts were taken to arrest the sale, are of no value; that they shall be again offered for sale, and that any institution of learning may take such of them as it desires.

This being the view the Legislature takes of these books, it will no doubt grant them en bise to the Virginia Historical Society, and it should, therefore, at once put in a petition for them which can be acted upon without difficulty dur-

If the society can secure this collection, it will make an addition to its library that would require years of It is very doubtful, indeed, whether it could, by any possibility, and with any amount of money, make so complete a now secure for the mere asking. They contain the authentic records of the study any question in our history unless he can have access to them. With access to them, the student has what is, to

him, a veritable gold mine. We will mention some of these docu-

At a publicly stated that the Committee on Commerce of the Store of Regression of the State and the Commerce of the Store of Regression of the State of the State

authorities to which we can refer for

light upon it. This collection contains also Executive Document No. 236, of the Fiftieth Congress, first session, which contains all the documents possessed by our State Department concerning the boundary between Venezuma now be secured for love or money. But it is needless to particularize further. The collection contains the authentic sources of information upon every ques-

make of the Library Committee for the view it takes of the value of this collection. Anything whatever is valuable or worthless according to the standpoint from which the valuer views it.

Before Thomas Carlyle published his Life and Letters of Oliver Cromwell, the prevailing opinion of Cromwell had been formed from the writings of Royalists, and it was most unfavorable to him. Carlyle's book wrought a complete revolution in public opinion concerning that ceived a letter from a gentleman, telling from Oliver Cromwell, of which he sent him copies, to a man named Squire who had been a cornet all through the civil war, in Cromwell's famed regiment of fronsides, and who had served trader ment from day to day. In giving an ac-

letters—by far the most curious that had ever come to me from such a source produced an immediate, carnest, almost passionate request to have a sight of that old "dournal by Samuel Squire; under any terms or any goarantee I sould their Why should my respectable, obliging circespondent still bestate? These leaters, I had assured him, if he but soil the originals as autographs, were worth hendrids of pounds; the old journal of an ironside I prized as probably to most curious document in the arctices of England—a prize not to be estimated in tens of thousands. It had become assible, thousands. It had become josseble, seemed probable, and almost certain at by diligent study of those old parts, by examination of them as with croscopes, in all varieties of lights, the citable thousand of free parts.

old feud still glowed amongst teem. He BURNT THE JOURNAL, and so should all danger of quarrel amongst his kins-

"Which, once done, he still, with closes lips, with sacrificial eyes, and terribic hand and mood, had gathered att his old Puritan papers, great and small-Ironwhatever else there might be and steinstrange apparition of the Past, and of a Past more precious than any other is or can be, had sunk ngain into the dead depths of night. Irrecoverable; nil

terrible wrong when he burnt this jourtrait of him that would have ranked forever amongst the masterpieces of the world. But this gentleman knew nothing of the value of his journal, and he is not, therefore, to be censured.

So, from the standpoint of our fabrary Committee, our books are as valueless as the Ironsides journal was to Carlyle's friend, and they are, therefore, no nacro to be censured than be was. But, all the same, this is the Historical Society's opportunity, and it should hasten to avail itself of it.

The action of the Senate yesterday afinstead of having them brought to .institution by sheriffs at the expense of the State, reminds us of the old proverb: "Cats love fish, but they den't like to get their feet wet."

The present Legislature came here tent

upon reducing the criminal expenses of

the State and one of its urst acts after Government upon all the questions that it assembled was to appoint a committee have been raised in the hundred years to investigate this subject and report of our existence, and no one can properly such measures as would accomplish it. After careful consideration and exhaustive research, this committee reported a bill under the terms of which the Superintendent of the Penitentiary was rements of immediate and pressing importance.

It is publicly stated that the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives is about to present a bill providing for the building of the Nicaragua Canal by this Government alone. More than forty years ago we sutered into the Clayton-Builwer treaty with Great Britian, by which we agreed that whenever that canal was built, it should be under the two countries. We soon differed with Great Britian about her rights under that treaty, and there has been a great deal of correspondence between the two governments about her rights. A synopsis of this can be seen in Wharton's Digest quired to send for persons sentenced to

too, was done with railroad speed, and over the heads of bills for the benefit of the people, which were disregarded, in the hot haste of our senators to curry favor with certain influential office-

holders, at the expense of the State. What reason can the members of the Senate give the people for refusing to save this amount of money? The sheriffs have no more right to these trips at the expense of the State than have the judges, Commonwealth's attorneys, boards of supervisors, or other county officers. If the sheriffs are poorly paid, is is claimed by some, then let their compensation be increased, but certainly i. cannot be claimed that it is the duty of the State to pay their expenses to Richmond simply to give them recreation, or in order that they may visit the

capital. That the people of Virginia will be disappointed at this action of the Senate we feel assured, and if a body elected by the people, with positive instructions to reduce these criminal expenses wherever t was possible, disregards their wishes in such a flagrant manner, the question arises, Where shall we look for relief? The sheriffs have scared the senators out of all propriety. They evidently feared their political advancement would be arrested.

CUBA'S CONDITION. In the course of his speach in support of the Cuban resolution, in the Senate on Monday last, Sepator Morgan tact read a very long communication from Louisiana Planter, written within the complete and detailed account of the condition of things in Cuba that has of ar appeared in this country. It is as complete, indeed, as could be desir-ed, and it presents a most graphic athat an end to Spanish tyranny in Cuba must soon come. Indeed, the insurrec-tion has already reached such proportions that it seems to us it is bound to succeed from its own resources. We letter as follows:

a for inches. It is rights or to prevent on being looked upon by the ignormasses as being an injustice nearly a to crime.

A to crime mang those who have joined this remains those who have joined this remains those who have joined this relationship to their are few who had anything to but their lives, their liberty, or their addition of it is not to be wondered at that ey should think themselves justified their aims in desolating their own suntry as though it were that of the nemy in a barbarous age, looking upon heir fatal work as the well-merited poliation of their despoilers. There are laturally in the dregs of this revolution anarchistic tendencies, which, if it is unsuccessful, will become more apparent in the future, Meanwhile, with over 20,000 men (including the volunteers), the Government seems utterly unable, for the present, to put any check to this destruction.

Spain's rule is being weighed in its dwn unbalanced scales, measured with its own unbalanced to insert the name of East Stone Gap.

By Mr. Statistic for the relief of T. J. Lippord, a disabled conicelerate solder, of Cumberland county. The following Senate bills were passed: To amend the charter of the John G. Hurkama Company, of Frederic

THE SHERIFFS WIN THE DAY.

They Muster Enough Influence to Make the Senate Reverse Itself.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION BILL.

Ordered to Its Engrossment by the Senate. Several New Bills Appear Besolution to Extend the Session Several Days. The Bills Passed.

There were two sessions of the Senate yesterday, both pretty much given up to long discussions. A: the afternoon meeting the "constitutional convention" bul, which had been the special order for some days past, was ordered to its en-grossment, and the bill introduced by Mr. Boykin to repeal the law recently exacted providing for convicts to be con-

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. When the special order, the consideration of the constitutional bill," wa alled Mr. Wickham took the floor. It and that the consict which confronte in Strate was a grave one, and that the ody should weigh well whether this was

Mr. Boykin asked that the bills repealing the law recently passes providing that the Superintendent of the Peniten

CODIFY THE SCHOOL LAWS.
The following joint resolution was presented by the Committee on Public Institutions and Education and adopted unour suspension of the rules;
Resolved by the Senate of Virginia (the House of Delegantes concurring). That the Hoard of Education is requested to codify the laws of Virginia relating to the public free schools of the State, and report to the next meeting of the General Assembly.

to the next meeting of the General Assembly.

2. Said Board of Education is further requested to submit to the next session of the General Assembly such retornamendations as they may think proper for the rejeal, modification, or re-enactment of laws relating to this subject.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Keezell, and agreed to, appointing Philip W. Pugh, of Rockingham, a member of the Electoral Board of that county vice Dr. William T. Jennings, deceased.

Mr. Tredway offered a resolution, which went over until to-day, providing that the Senate adjourn for the term on the 5th day of March at 12 e'clock.

BULLS INTRODUCED.

the repeal of the bill was only an act of justice to a hard-working class of State officials, who were probably the worst vaid of any in the Commonwealth. They denied that any other motive actuated them, and claimed that the sheriffs had a perfect right to come to the city to bresent a petition or state their side of the question—a right that other people always exercised when their interests were involved.

ways exercised when their interests ere involved.
The measure was finally passed by a title of 25 to 9. Two bills, in regard to the same subject, introduced by Mr. Boyn, were then passed. One is exactly milar to the Wale bill, while the other easure reduces the sheriff's fee for inging prisoners to the penitentiary om \$3 to \$1 per day.

BILLS PASSED. The following House bills were passed:
To amend an act in relation to the
boundaries of the city of Norfolk.
To amend an act in relation to the protection of sheep in the county of Albe-

tection of sheep in the county of Albermarle.

To amend an act in relation to the working of public roads in the county of Albermarle.

To regulate the killing and capturing of deer and other same in Botetourt county. For the relief of James E. Carruthers.

For the relief of Lafayette Sexton.

To require sheriffs and sergeants of the counties and cities of this State to report to the counts of their respective counties and cities the number of prisoners confined in their respective jails.

Traction Company to Use the Old Company's Lires on East and West Broad. The Street Committee held its regular meeting yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock

the Committee to the fact that the Union Passenger Railway Company, the Traction Company, and the Richmond, Frederleksburg, and Potomac Railroad Company had fulled to arrange the matter of running over each other's tracks.

Mr. Bloomberg moved that the Traction Company be required to run over the line of the Union Passenger rallway on west Broad street, from Hancock to Harrison, and on east Broad street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth, and the motion was carried.

Mr. Burton complained of the slow manner in which the rallway companies were laying their tracks, and the City Engineer was instructed to write to the companies, and compel them to hurry up

fice Department to erect letter-boxes on Church Hill avenue, at Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth streets. After some further routine business, the committee adjourned.

warmly welcomed.

THEY MAY PARADE. Efforts to Bring Union and Confederate

Soldiers Together Despite Opposition.

The projectors of the blue and gray parade, proposed to be held in this city on the Fourth of July, have determined upon an effort to carry the pian through, in spite of the objection of Commander-in-Chief Walker, of the Grand Army of the Republic, to the gray uniforms of the Confederate vergrans. The history of General Walker's opposition as given by

uniforms were to be paraded he was opposed to the project.

His second letter sold that the Grand Army could not consent to march in column with men who wore the uniform of the cause which it had shot to deain thirty years ago. The letter concluded with the words quoted in the Herald. The sconer those who wore the gray shall cease tryling to symbolize the 'lost cause' by flag or uniform, and shall refrain from representing themselves as a distinct part of the people, the sconer will a full realization of patriotism and fraternity be brought about.

"We have decided not to give up the idea of holding the parade, notwithstanding the opposition of the Grand Army," continued Colonel Garnett. 'We shall extend invitations to the Grand Army posts, the members of which, I understand, may come if they choose to do so without violating any rule of the organization, We shall also send invitations to linkon veterans who do not belong to the Grand Army. All who are willing to come will netify me, as secretary—Colonel John J. Garnett, No. 28 Brondway.

"When we have found out how many will come we will lay the result before the Executive Committee for further action. If there should be 10,000 or 15,000 we will go ahead. I do not know what effect General Walker's remarks will have in the South. If they have any I hope ir will be neutralized by the willingness of Union veterans, irrespective of the Grand Army, to take part in the parade.

A large number of financiers were in-rested in the movement at the begin-ng, and promised that there should be lack of money to defray the expenses, mong those who promised their sup-orman, Isidor Straus, H. L. Claffin, Aus-Corbin, Andrew Carnegie, Roswell P. ower, John H. Starin, and many hers.—New York Herald.

NEED ONLY AMMUNITION. The Trying Condition of the Brave Cuban Revolutionists. The following account of the battle and

burning of Jaruco is translated from a letter sent by a lieutenant on General Gomez's staff to a friend in this city: "IN CAMP NEAR AGUACATE,

"Province of Havana,
"Wednesday Night, Feb. 19.
"The past day has been a momentous
one for us. First, we have made a small
but most needed addition to our stock of ammunition. True, we were compelled to use more of it than we wished at Jaruco, but poverty of powder and ball has made

but poverty of powder and ball has made our men better marksmen than they were at the beginning of this campaign. But little lead was wasted, and our fire this morning told so heavily on the Spanish forces that, although they had the advantage of position, they did not seem inclined to follow it up.

"The engagement commenced at 'indown. We were approparely agree from the southwest. Half a mile from the city Gen. Macco's advance guard was fired on by a column composed of the Guadalajara. Battalion and a regiment of volunteers it had not been our intention to attack Jaruco, but the possession of a little extra ammunition captured from a supply train near Bejucal some days ago made the men anxious for a fight, although, n'ind you, he did not have on an average more than seven cartiridges a piece. —— tall once opened by the Spaniarts it is had not was the matter he was knockly and the state of the was knockly down. While one woman stood

stampede. The Guadalajara Battalion could not hold out gainst superior num-bers, and so fell back after the volunceers into Jaruco, where we followed, taking possession of the city at 7:30 P. M.

"We forced and burned the jail, uberat-

"We forced and burned the jail, uberating about thirty political prisoners who
represented the best families of Jaruco.
Some of our men found an opportunity to
visit their wives and children, whom they
had not seen in months. Nearly all of
us received, by afft or purchase, some
much-needed article of wearing apparel.
But at 3 o'clock heavily armed reinforcements with field pieces came from the
west, and the Spanish volunteers, resaining their courage, commenced to hust gaining their courage, commenced to hus out our men in the homes they were visit ing setting fire to the houses of familic suspected of being in sympathy with the revolution.

and take up a position in the casern part of the city. But the Spaush treps, through the assistance of traitor volun-teers, gained access to hours in the neigh-borhood, and commenced to pour a mur-derous fire upon us from surrounding windows. Gen. Miceo endured this for about twenty minutes, and then gave the order to apply the torch to every house from which a shot was fired. In a few minutes that portion of the city was going to the flames, poor Jaruco suffered se

still smoking runs. It was Reming against Mauser, and in this case. In the former had the best of it. Two

and retreat to the obeyed, meantime sending a prayer up to the God of wars for cartridaes.
"I tell you this painful and costly lack

DAMAGING DEVELOPMENTS.

Martinsville Wrought Up Over the Davis

Martinsville Wrought Up Over the Davis
Poisoning Case.

MARTINSVILLE, VA., Feb. 28.—Snecial.—Further developments in the case
of the poisoning of Mr. James Davis
show that Wade Lester, the party who
held a policy of \$2,000 on the life of
Davis, went to the drug store of Dr. C. P.
Kearfott, of this place, for a vial of
arsenic, stating that he wished to poison
moles with it, and it is also shown that
19-ster took Davis to the stable and gave
him liquor out of a bottle, and that Davis
went immediately home, and fell in a
dying condition on the way, and told has
mother that Lester had poisoned him, and

DISEASE AND HUNGER IN ZEITOUN. Work Impeded by Bad Roads, Cold and

Snow-The Sultan Sends Ald.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—A long tel
tram was received by Secretary Olin
rom Minister Terrell, at Constantinopl

KILLED WITH A DYE PADDER, The Trial of Robert Moore for the Murder

of Samuel James.

Thomas Dixon at Chapel Hill.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Feb. 28.— lai.—Rev. Thomas Dixon last night ivered in Gerrard Hall for the Unlivered in Gerrard Hall for the University) his famous lecture on "Eacknone." A large and appreciative audience greeted the lecturer and heard one of the orightest and most enjoyable lectures ever heard in Chanel Hill, which is no mean compliment to Mr. Dixon. Repealedly the speaker's rapio and wonderful flow of language was interrupted by joud and enthushastic applause. For more than an hour the audience listened with rapit attention to his beautiful illostrations and wonderful descriptions, which were quickened and electrified by his rare dramatic action and a facial expression that was simply marvellous. Mr. Dixon is a rare combination of nathos, elequence, and humor, and a speaker that will rever lark an audience. Though exceedingly hoarse, he carried Chapel Hills cultured audience by storm, and made it easy for himself to return to Chapel Hill whenever he wishes to do so.

Murdered by Mistake.

Murdered by Mistake,

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